

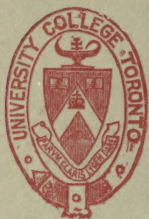


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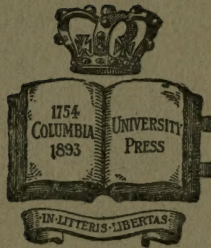
INDUCTIVE METHOD

OF LEARNING THE CUNEIFORM CHARACTERS

BY

J. DYNELEY PRINCE, PH.D.

PROFESSOR OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



New York

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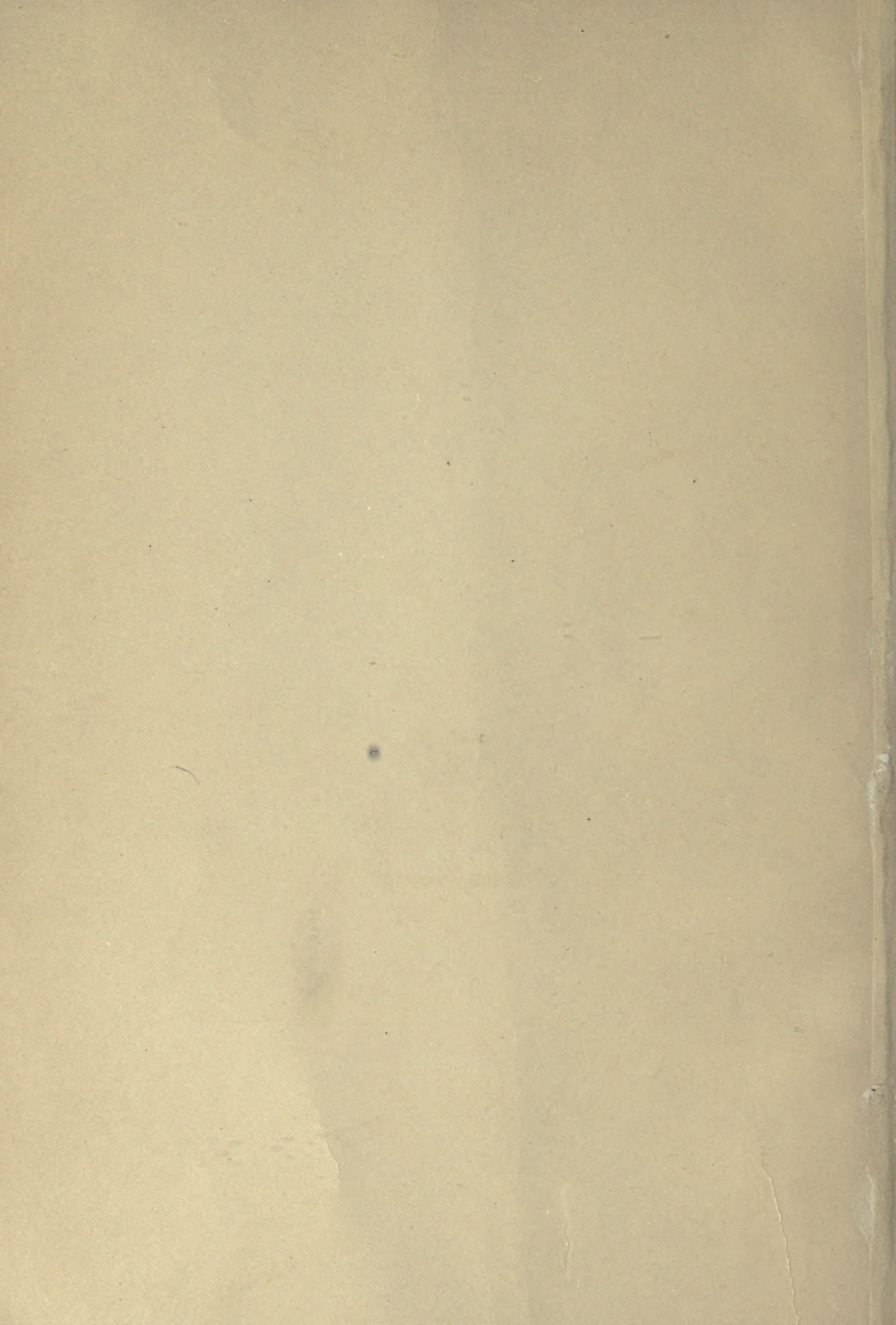




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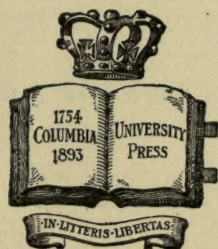
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## INDUCTIVE METHOD OF LEARNING THE CUNEIFORM CHARACTERS

BY

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# ASSYRIAN PRIMER

22

INDUCTIVE METHOD  
OF LEARNING THE CUNEIFORM CHARACTERS

BY

J. DYNNELLY PRINCE, PH.D.

PROFESSOR OF HEBREW LITERATURE IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



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## Foreword

The need of a series of progressive lessons for beginners in Cuneiform has long been felt in the Columbia University Semitic Department. The object of the present work is to lighten the labours of the English speaking Assyrian student, who has hitherto been compelled to learn, by sheer force of memory, the ninety-eight simple signs before he could proceed to read the most ordinary text. In the following lessons an attempt has been made to grade the acquisition of the signs and the learning of the main features of the grammar, so that the student may proceed, inductively and with comparative facility, to master simultaneously both the intricacies of the characters and the most salient facts of Assyrian grammatical structure.

My especial thanks are due to my friend Dr. Robert J. Lau of Columbia University for the great care and skill with which he has autographed the sign-lists and exercises.

**J. Dyneley Prince.**

Columbia University, New York.

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
## Part I.





The Assyro-Babylonian system of writing is not alphabetic, but syllabic and ideographic. This work is devoted mainly to the exposition of the purely syllabic signs which are divisible into two categories: viz., simple syllables, or those which contain only one consonant, as ba, ab, treated in Part I., and compound syllables, or those which contain two consonants as bab, gis, treated in Part II. The following Signlist I. of 97 signs, arranged for mnemonic purposes according to similarity in form, gives all the simple syllables, which must be thoroughly learned in the first nine graded lessons before proceeding to the study of the compound and ideographic characters in Part II.

The student should observe the following system of transliteration based on the Hebrew alphabet:


$\aleph_1 = \aleph = \text{'}$ ;  $\aleph_2 = \pi = \text{'}$ ;  $\aleph_3 = \pi = \text{h}$ ;  $\aleph_4 = \gamma = \text{c}$ ;  $\aleph_5 = \text{g}$ ;  $\aleph_6 = \text{gh}$ ;  $\aleph_7 = \text{b}$ ;  $\aleph_8 = \text{g}$ ;  $\aleph_9 = \text{d}$ ;  $\aleph_{10} = \text{z}$ ;  $\aleph_{11} = \text{t}$ ;  $\aleph_{12} = \text{k}$ ;  $\aleph_{13} = \text{l}$ ;  $\aleph_{14} = \text{m}$ ;  $\aleph_{15} = \text{n}$ ;  $\aleph_{16} = \text{s}$ ;  $\aleph_{17} = \text{p}$ ;  $\aleph_{18} = \text{q}$ ;  $\aleph_{19} = \text{r}$ ;  $\aleph_{20} = \text{t}$ .

## Rules for reading

I. A strict rule was followed in syllabic writing which was rarely departed from: viz., in cases where one of the syllabic signs has a varied consonantal value (as ad, at, at) and is followed by a sign with a fixed consonantal value, the fixed consonantal value prevails for both signs. Thus, in  , the sign  may be read alone as ad, at, or at, but, as it is followed here by the fixed consonantal value ta, the word must be read at-ta and not ad-ta, nor at-ta.





Again, the word ug-ga-tu =    must be read thus, and not uk-ga-tu, nor ug-ga-tu, because the fixed value ga follows  = ug, uk, ug.

II. Furthermore, a syllable ending in a vowel at the beginning of a word is apt to be followed by a syllable beginning with the same or a kindred vowel: e. g., ga-aš-ru, but ri-e-šu must be read rēšu, since the vowel-combination i-e was used to denote long ē.

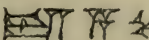
III. When in the sign-list a value is enclosed in parentheses, as  = bu (pu), this indicates that the value in question is not



to be chosen, unless especially demanded by an adjacent fixed consonantal value, or by the word-root given in the glossary.

IV. It will be observed that several signs are identical in value, in which case the transliteration differentiates between them by arbitrarily affixing accents. Thus,  = sū, but I = śū;  = u;  = i;  = i. This does not imply a difference in pronunciation.

V. Every new sign in the graded lessons is numbered in accordance with the enumeration in the tables, in order to facilitate a speedy identification. The reverse table in Part I. must be used in translating the exercises from English into cuneiform. The grammatical references are all to the English edition of Delitzsch's Assyrian Grammar = D. Gr.

VI. The student should constantly refer to the glossary at the close of this work, where all the Assyrian words used in the primer are arranged in Roman transliteration in the order of the Hebrew alphabet. For example, in determining the values of such a word as , which may be read da-a-

bu or ta-a-bu, a reference to the glossary under 𐎶𐎶 will show that there is no word da-a-bu in this list. The next alternative is of course to refer to 𐎶𐎶𐎶 = ta-a-bu 'good'. Again, 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 may be read ab-lu or ap-lu, but the latter word alone is indicated in the glossary, so also with 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 = as-ku-up from 𐎶𐎶𐎶 and not from 𐎶𐎶𐎶, etc. In fact, this principle of choice by exclusion is the chief feature of this decipherment, until the student has become sufficiently familiar with the Assyrian vocabulary to tell the value of a doubtful word at a glance, by his knowledge of the root.



# Sign-List I.

## Signs with simple values.

1.	a	24.	ra
2.	e	25.	si
3.	ba	26.	ri
4.	zu	27.	ar
5.	su	28.	ku
6.	zi	29.	lu
7.	gi	30.	ü
8.	ni	31.	qi
9.	ir	32.	ib, (ip)
10.	sa	33.	ur
11.	sz, iz, is	34.	tu
12.	pa	35.	il
13.	ma	36.	ir
14.	as	37.	qu
15.	la	38.	be
16.	ad, at, at	39.	bi
17.	si	40.	ti
18.	i	41.	se
19.	ia	42.	bu (pu)
20.	du	43.	mu
21.	uö	44.	te
22.	iö	45.	hu
23.	si	46.	uz, us

47.	ig, ik, (igj)	73.	pi
48.	hi (ti)	74.	na
49.	= 38	75.	dš, (rú)
50.	ah, ih, uh	76.	an
51.	im	77.	ga
52.	am	78.	me
53.	te, ne	79.	nu
54.	ša	80.	šú
55.	di, (ti)	81.	en
56.	ki (qi)	82.	u
57.	az, as, as	83.	ga
58.	ug, uk (ugj)	84.	ta
59.	šu	85.	in
60.	da, (ta)	86.	se
61.	id, it, it	87.	gu
62.	za, sa	88.	ub (up), ar
63.	ha	89.	el
64.	un	90.	su
65.	iu	91.	ab, (ap)
66.	es	92.	um
67.	mi	93.	ag, ak, (agj)
68.	piu	94.	ka
69.	ša	95.	ul
70.	li	96.	al
71.	tu	97.	ru
72.	ud, ut, ut, tu	98.	iad.



















































# Reverse Table of Simple Values.

<u>x</u> = 49	gi . . . 7	te . . . 53	ne . . . 53
a . . . 1	gu . . . 87	ti . . . 58, 48	ni . . . 8
ab . . . 91	<u>da</u> . . . 60	tu . . . 34	nu . . . 79
ag . . . 93	di . . . 55	<u>i</u> . . . 18	<u>sa</u> . . . 10
ad . . . 16	du . . . 20	ia . . . 19	se . . . 86
ád . . . 98	<u>u</u> . . . 82	ib . . . 32	si . . . 23
az . . . 57	<u>ti</u> . . . 65	ig . . . 47	su . . . 5
ah . . . 50	iv . . . 30	id . . . 61	<u>pa</u> . . . 12
at . . . 16	ub . . . 88	iz . . . 11	pi . . . 73
ak . . . 93	ug . . . 58	ih . . . 50	(pu) . . . 42
al . . . 96	ud . . . 72	it . . . 61	piu . . . 68
am . . . 52	uz . . . 46	ik . . . 47	<u>sa</u> . . . 62
an . . . 76	uh . . . 50	il . . . 35	si . . . 17
as . . . 57	ut . . . 72	im . . . 51	su . . . 90
(ap) . . . 91	uk . . . 58	in . . . 85	<u>ga</u> . . . 77
as . . . 57	ul . . . 95	ip . . . 32	gi . . . 31 (56)
(aq) . . . 93	um . . . 92	is . . . 11	qu . . . 37
ar . . . 27	un . . . 54	(iq) . . . 47	<u>ra</u> . . . 24
(ár) . . . 88	(up) . . . 88	ir . . . 9	ri . . . 86
as . . . 14	us . . . 46	is . . . 22	ru . . . 97
áš . . . 75	(uq) . . . 58	it . . . 61	(rú) . . . 75
at . . . 16	ur . . . 33	<u>ka</u> . . . 94	<u>ša</u> . . . 54
e . . . 2	iv . . . 36	ki . . . 56	šá . . . 69
ez . . . 11	uš . . . 21	ku . . . 28	še . . . 41
el . . . 89	ut . . . 72	<u>la</u> . . . 15	ši . . . 25
en . . . 81	<u>ga</u> . . . 62	li . . . 70	šu . . . 59
es . . . 56	zi . . . 6	lu . . . 29	šú . . . 80
<u>ka</u> . . . 3	zu . . . 4	<u>ma</u> . . . 13	<u>ta</u> . . . 84
be . . . 38	<u>ha</u> . . . 63	me . . . 78	te . . . 44
bi . . . 39	hi . . . 48	mi . . . 67	ti . . . 40
bu . . . 42	hu . . . 43	mu . . . 43	tu . . . 71, 72
<u>ga</u> . . . 83	<u>ta</u> . . . 60	<u>na</u> . . . 74	

## Lesson I.

Note that there is no article, definite nor indefinite.

### The Personal Pronoun.

			'I'
			'thou'.
			'thou' (fem.).
			'he'.
		} alternate forms.	"
			"
			'she'.
			'we'.
			} alternate forms.
			
			
			
			'you'
			'they' (masc.).
			} alternate forms.
			
			'they' (fem.).
			'father'
			'fathers' (irreg. plur.).

Write a transliteration of the above



words learning at the same time the signs, the numbers above which refer to the sign-table (D. Gr. § 55 a).

Transliterate and translate the following exercise into Assyrian, noting that the copula is not expressed in Assyrian:

I (am a) father. Thou (art a) father.  
He (is a) father. We (are) fathers. They  
(masc.) (are) fathers.

## Lesson II.

### Possession and Prepositions.

Note that the tone falls always on a long syllable as a-a, u-u (in a-bu-u-ti 'fathers', pron. abûti), or on a doubled syllable, as ad-di, pron. âddi.

Possession is expressed by suffixes as follows:

𐎶 𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎠𐎵<sup>19</sup> 𐎶 𐎠𐎵<sup>39</sup> 'my father (The 1p.

sfx. is -i or -ia).

𐎶 𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎠𐎵<sup>94</sup> . . . . . 'thy father'.

𐎶 𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎠𐎵<sup>56</sup> . . . . . 'thy (fem.) father'.

𐎶 𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎠𐎵 (or I) . . . . . 'his father'.

𐎶 𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎠𐎵<sup>54</sup> (not 𐎶𐎠𐎵<sup>25</sup>). 'her father'.

𐎶 𐎠𐎵 𐎶𐎠𐎵 . . . . . 'our father'.

<sup>28</sup>  
 (or ) ... 'your father'.  
<sup>64</sup>  
 (or ) ... 'their father'.  
 ..... 'their (fem.) father'.  
D. Gr. § 56.

There are three cases: nominative ending in -u, genitive ending in -i (or e), and accusative ending in -a, which, when not followed by a suffix, may also have a final -m; e. g. um, im, am (see Lesson VIII). This phenomenon, which has no perceptible meaning, is called "mimation". For ex., a-bu (or a-bu-um), gen. a-bi (or a-bi-im, acc. a-ba (or a-ba-am). D. Gr. § 56. It should be observed at this point that especially in the later literature the rules for case were very loosely followed.

Prepositions invariably govern the genitive case, as a-na a-bi 'unto the father'. This is also true when the possessive suffix follows the noun as a-na a-bi-ia 'to my father'; a-na a-bi-šui 'to his father', etc. The pronominal suffixes are used with all the following prepositions, save a-na, v-na, iš-tu, ul-tu, and ki-ma. Thus, we may say it-ti-ia 'with me', it-ti-ka 'with thee', but



not a-na-ia, a-na-ka.

### Prepositions.

... 'unto, to'.	... 'upon'.
... 'in'.	... 'with me'.
... 'from, out of'.	... 'with thee, etc.'.
... 'like'.	... 'upon me, etc.'.
... 'with'.	... 'of'.

D. Gr. § 812.

### Lesson III.

#### Vocabulary.

... 'god'.	... 'as many as there are'.
... 'gods'.	... 'eye'.
... 'one'.	... 'not'.
... 'foundation'.	... 'not'.
... 'man=home'.	... 'and'.
... 'men'.	... 'verily'.
... 'man=vir'.	... 'house'.
... 'woman'.	... 'earth'.

wife (see Lesson VIII)

### Reading Exercise.

/ / . / .  
 . / .  
 / / . /

ul / lu . ul / lu lu .  
 ul / lu / ul lu . ul / ul /  
 ul lu / ul / ul lu . ul /  
 ul / ul . ul / ul . ul /  
 ul lu / ul . ul / ul lu lu  
 ul / ul / ul . ul lu / ul /  
 ul lu . ul / ul / ul lu / ul  
 ul lu / ul lu . ul lu /  
 ul lu / ul . ul lu lu / ul  
 ul .

Observe that the particles ul and lu-u  
 usually precede the nouns which they govern;  
 as ul a-mu-lu at-ta 'not a man (art) thou';  
lu-u as'-ša-tu at-ti 'verily a woman (art) thou'  
 (fem.).

Translate into Assyrian.

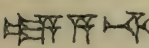

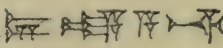
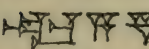

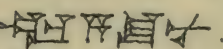
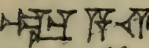
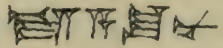
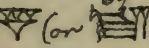

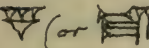

Your god (is) one. Verily, they (are) gods.  
 The house of the man. Her eye (is) upon us.  
 The foundation of thy (fem.) house is in the  
 earth. The wife of the man (is) not with me.  
 Verily, the gods (are) not men. Verily, the eye  
 of the god (is) upon the earth. The men, as many  
 as there are. Their wives (are) with your men.



## Lesson IV.

### Separable Pronominal Forms, Adjectives, and Plurals.

As stated in Lesson II., the prepositions a-na, i-na, is-tu, ul-tu, and ki-ma cannot take the pronominal suffixes. These prepositions are construed with the following separable pronominal oblique forms:

 (or  ) ... 'me'.	 ... 'us'.
 (or  ) ... 'thee'.	 ... 'you'.
 ..... 'thee' (fem).	 ... 'them' (maso).
 (or  ) ... 'him'.	The fem. 3p pl. separable pronoun has not been found. D. Gr. § 55 §.
 (or  ) ... 'her'.	

Masculine nouns take their plurals usually in -e (or -i) for all cases; as uš-šur 'foundation'; pl. uš-še or uš-ši-e (= še), but a number of such nouns make the plural in -a-ni; notably a-lu 'city', i-lu 'god', ša-ar-ru 'king', ma-al-ku 'prince' and du-u-ru 'wall'. A few other masculine nouns use the adjectival plural ending -u-ti (ti); as a-bu 'father'. pl. a-bu-u-ti (also a-bi-e = a-bê); a-me-lu 'man', pl. a-me-lu-u-ti (see Lesson II.); D. Gr. § 44.

Feminine nouns are known in the singular commonly, although not always, by the suffix

-tu, as ma-al-ku 'prince', but ma-al-ka-tu 'princess'. This -tu however is joined to the noun by means of the auxiliary vowel -a- when two consonants would come together, as malkatu. An exception is the noun li-ša-mu 'tongue', pl. li-ša-na-a-ti and a number of other substantives, D. Gr. § 68. Feminine nouns make their plural invariably for all cases by the endings -a-ti <sup>44-287</sup> (-ti) and e-ti (-te). Thus ma-al-ka-a-ti 'princesses'; a-ha-a-tu 'sister', pl. a-ha-a-ti (-te), and e-mo-tu 'mother in law', pl. e-mo-e-ti (-te); D. Gr. § 69.

It is sometimes difficult for the learner to distinguish between the genitive singular of a fem. noun and the plural, but this may always be determined by the context.


































































Adjectives do not differ in form from nouns except in their masc. plural. They usually follow and must agree with the nouns qualified in gender, number and case. The fem. sing. adjective like the average fem. noun ends in -tu, (a-tu), as ta-a-bu 'good'; fem. ta-ab-tu. Thus ma-al-ku ta-a-bu 'a good prince', but ma-al-ka-tu ta-ab-tu 'a good princess'; gen. ma-al-ki ta-a-bi; fem. ma-al-ka-ti ta-ab-ti, etc.

Masculine adjectives usually take their

















plural in -u-ti (<sup>44</sup>ti). Thus, ma-al-ka-a-ni ta-bu-u-ti 'good princes'; as-se ta-bu-u-ti 'good foundations'. Feminine adjectives invariably make their plural in -a-ti (ti) or e-ti (ti); thus ma-al-ka-a-ti ta-ba-a-ti (ti) 'good princesses'.

















### Vocabulary.

  ..... 'city'.	  ..... 'ass'.
   ..... 'cities'.	   <sup>80</sup> ..... 'head'.
   <sup>94</sup> ..... 'king'.	   ..... 'morning'.
(pl. <u>-a-ni</u> )	   <sup>30</sup> ..... 'warrior'.
   <sup>96</sup> ..... 'prince'.	   <sup>44</sup> (or  ) 'heights'.
(pl. <u>-e</u> or <u>-a-ni</u> )	  ..... 'land'.
    ..... 'princess'.	(pl. <u>-a-ti</u> )
  <sup>48</sup> ..... 'brother'.	   <sup>76</sup> ..... 'mighty'.
   <sup>63</sup> ..... 'sister'.	    " (fem.)
   <sup>92</sup>  <sup>43</sup> ..... 'mother'.	   <sup>67</sup>  <sup>53</sup>  <sup>95</sup> ..... 'he has given'.
  ..... 'father in law'.	( <u>id-di-in</u> )
   ..... 'mother in law'.	   <sup>60</sup> ..... 'good'.
   <sup>70</sup>  <sup>84</sup> ..... 'tongue'.	( <u>ta-a-bu</u> ).
(pl. <u>-a-ti</u> ).	

### Lesson V.

#### Reading Exercise.

   /     /    /   /   /

   /     .     /    /   /

𐎶 𐎶 / 𐎶 / 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (44) / 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶.  
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 𐎶 / 𐎶 𐎶 / 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 / 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (fem. pl.).  
 𐎶 𐎶 / 𐎶 / 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 / 𐎶 𐎶 / 𐎶 𐎶 /  
 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶.

Translate into Assyrian.

The mighty god has given unto thee a good  
 house. The head of the ass of my father-in-law  
 (is) in the house. On the heights of the land the  
 prince has given the city unto us (unto you, un-  
 to them). My mother, thou (art) a good woman!  
 Kings and princes, warriors and cities he  
 has given unto thee (fem.). In the morning my  
 head is good. Princesses and women, men  
 and warriors. The brother of her father gave



the ass to the princess. I (am) thy king and thy prince. She (is) his wife and his princess. The good sister (is) with the king and the warrior. The good sisters (are) with the kings and the warriors.

## Lesson VI.

### Genitive Apposition. Demonstr. Pronouns.

The genitive relation in Assyrian may be expressed in two ways: viz., either by the preposition ša 'of', followed by the genitive case, as bi-i-tu ša a-me-li 'the house of the man'; or by the juxtaposition of two nouns, the first of which takes the construct state as in Hebrew; cf. bi-it a-me-li 'the house of the man.'

The construct (C. S.) is formed primarily by the omission of the case ending. Thus a-me-lu 'man'; constr. a-me-el; bi-i-tu 'house', constr. bi-it. When a noun ends in the feminine -tu, as ma-al-ka-tu 'princess', the constr. is ma-al-ka-at, the characteristic fem. -t being retained. In the case of the segholate nouns, the construct is formed by the omission of the case-ending and insertion between the second

and third consonants of the characteristic vowel of the segholate; thus ša-al-mu 'image', constr. ša-la-am; ši-ip-ru 'message', constr. ši-pi-ir; <sup>73</sup>uz-nu 'ear', constr. u-zū-uv. Nouns of the class of ma-al-ku 'prince' (really = ma-li-ku) make the construct as in ma-li-ik.<sup>74</sup>

The construct plural may be formed by dropping the i ending of masc. a-ni, u-ti and fem. a-ti, although this principle is not always observed. Thus ša-ar-ra-ni ma-a-ti (generally) 'kings of the land' or ša-ar-ra-an (seldom); ma-ta-a-ti ša-ar-ri 'the lands of the king', but very often ma-ta-at ša-ar-ri. The adj. masc. pl. -u-ti also frequently becomes ut in the construct. The ordinary masc. plural ending in -ē (-i) does not alter for the construct at all. Thus ma-al-ki (e) ma-ta-a-ti 'princes of the land.'

The Demonstrative Pronouns (D. Gr. § 57) given in the next vocabulary must follow the nouns which they qualify. Thus: ša-ar-ru šu-a-tu 'that king'; ma-al-ka-tu ši-a-ti 'that princess'. Context alone will aid the learner to distinguish between the relative pronoun ša (D. Gr. § 58) and the prep. ša 'of.'



Note that relative possession is expressed as in Hebrew: ša-ar-ru ša bi-tu-šn ta-a-bu 'the king whose (who-his) house is good' (bi-i-tu is a masculine in the sing. but has fem. pl. bi-ta-a-ti).

## Lesson VII.

### Vocabulary.

- <sup>62</sup> ... 'image' (ša-al-mu); constr. <sup>52</sup>
- <sup>32</sup> ... 'message' (ši-ip-ru); constr. <sup>73</sup>
- <sup>33</sup> ... 'road'; constr. <sup>50</sup>
- ... 'greeting, peace'; constr.
- <sup>93</sup> <sup>72</sup> ... 'I conquered' (ak-šw-ud).
- <sup>90</sup> < ... 'marsh.'
- <sup>35</sup> <sup>47</sup> (ik) 'he went'.
- (id) <sup>87</sup> ... 'he looked'.
- <sup>57</sup> (as) <sup>88</sup> (up) 'I overthrew'.
- <sup>7</sup> <sup>51</sup> ... 'entirety'; used in constr. for 'all'.
- <sup>10</sup> ... 'eighth'.
- ... 'I stand'.
- <sup>34</sup> ... 'way, road'.
- <sup>77</sup> ... 'hand'.
- <sup>72</sup> (tu); (masc.) 'that.' (fem.)
- (masc.), (fem.) 'those'.
- < (masc.), (fem.) 'this'.

𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 (or 𠄎𠄎) : ... 'these' (masc.).

𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 (or 𠄎𠄎) : ... " (fem.).

𠄎 ... rel. pron. 'who, which, what' (all genders and numbers).

𠄎𠄎𠄎 : ... 'who?' (inten.).

𠄎<sup>67</sup>𠄎𠄎 : ... 'what?' (inten.).

### Exercise.

𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎.

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𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 /

𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎. 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 ?

𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎<sup>16</sup> (-at) / 𠄎𠄎𠄎<sup>89</sup> / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎.

𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 ?

𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 /

𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎. 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎

𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎. 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 /

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𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎<sup>4</sup> / 𠄎𠄎𠄎<sup>64</sup> /

𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎. 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 / 𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎 /

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𠄎𠄎𠄎𠄎.

Translate into Assyrian.

The good king went unto the house of those men, and he looked at (a-na) the image of the warrior of the city. The roads of this city (are) not good. They (are a) marsh. What did the king give unto us? He gave to me his hand. My greeting unto you. I overthrew all the warriors of this city. Who (are) they? They (are) the princes and princesses whose images I looked at (lit. who I looked at their images). The greeting of all the kings (is) good. I stand in the eighth house. I have conquered these cities and those warriors. He gave unto me the message of the woman who (is) in that house. Your father (is) a king and a prince. My greeting unto him.

Lesson VIII.

Abstracts, Mimatiun & Adverbs.

Abstracts are formed most commonly from nouns by the fem. ending -u-tu constr. -at, as ša-ar-ru 'king'; ša-ar-ru-u-tu 'kingdom, royalty'; pa-at-ru 'dagger'; pa-at-ru-u-tu 'right to carry a dagger'; ap-lu 'son'; ap-lu-u-tu 'sonship', etc. When the possessive suffixes are attached



to this ending, the case-vowel is usually dropped and the š of the suffix becomes s. Thus for ša-ar-ru-tu-šu 'his kingdom' we may write ša-ar-ru-ut-su, etc.

In Lesson II. the phenomenon of mimation was mentioned according to which the case-vowel may take an additional m; as nom. ša-ar-ru-um, gen. ša-ar-ri-im, acc. ša-ar-ra-am. When, however, to a vowel thus mimated, the possessive suffix is added, the mimation disappears, as ša-ar-ru-um but ša-ar-ru-šu 'his king', rarely in Assyrian ša-ar-ru-um-šu. This mimation has no signification like Arabic *Tanwin* which gives an indefinite character to the noun.

Adverbs are often formed from adjectives by the suffix -iš, as ta-a-bi-iš 'well' from ta-a-bu 'good'; ra-bi-iš 'greatly' from ra-bu-ri 'great', etc; D. Gr. § 80 b. Adverbial expressions are also formed by means of prepositions and nouns, as a-ra-da-ra-a-ti or da-ri-iš.

### Vocabulary.

<sup>91</sup> 𐎶 I . . . . . 'weak'.	<sup>42</sup> 𐎶𐎵 (pu-u) } 'mouth'.
<sup>80</sup> 𐎶𐎶 <sup>14</sup> 𐎶𐎶𐎶 . . . . . 'strong'.	𐎶𐎶𐎵 (gen.) }
<sup>11</sup> 𐎶𐎶 (ez-gu) }	𐎶𐎶𐎵 . . . 'great'.
<sup>5</sup> 𐎶𐎶𐎶 <sup>68</sup> 𐎶𐎶 . . . 'enclosure'	𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶 . . . 'little'.

<sup>12</sup> 𠄎 <sup>16, at</sup> 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'dagger'.  
<sup>23</sup> 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'remainder'.  
 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'oath'.  
 or <sup>98</sup> 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 ..... " "  
 𠄎 𠄎 (or <sup>75</sup> 𠄎) ..... 'place'.  
 𠄎 <sup>49</sup> 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'not ac-  
     cessible, inaccessible'.  
<sup>38</sup> 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'lord'.  
<sup>96</sup> 𠄎 (gi) 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'gift'.  
 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'the Ubi; a tribe'.  
<sup>98</sup> 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'dwelling'.  
<sup>53</sup> 𠄎 (te) 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'command'.  
<sup>66</sup> 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'new'.  
 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'old'.  
<sup>89</sup> 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'bright, shining'.

<sup>58, ti</sup> 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'mud'.  
<sup>53</sup> 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'a nêr' = 600.  
 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'head'.  
 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'hand'.  
<sup>58</sup> 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'anger'.  
<sup>91 (aka)</sup> 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'son'.  
 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'woman'.  
 (see Lesson III. for the spelling).  
 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'high',  
 (gen. 𠄎 𠄎 (𠄎)).  
 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'gate',  
 (gen. 𠄎 𠄎).  
 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 ..... 'mountain',  
 (gen. 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎).

## Lesson IX.

### Exercise.

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 𐎶𐎵 / 𐎶𐎵 / 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵.

Translate into Assyrian.

Mud is in the marsh of (ša) the city.  
 The city of his shining kingdom is great and  
 strong. I overthrew the dwellings of the men at  
 (is-na) the word (use-pu-u 'mouth') of the king.  
 With the great dagger in his hand he went in that  
 road and looked at (a-na) the house of the great  
 king. He is in the enclosure of the house. The  
 ancient (old) gods of the shining city. Whose (who-  
 his) hand is over me? The hand of the gods is



over thee. My greeting to him and my curse  
to thee. The curse of the gods is over the city.  
I conquered those shining warriors who (were)  
with the princes and kings, in the inaccessible  
place. In anger I looked at (a-na) him.  
The son (a-pi-il) of the king gave it to you.  
The gate of the house is high. The god (is) lord  
of the high mountain.

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## Part II.

In the first part of this primer, to aid the beginner, the simple values have been presented in resemblance groups and not arranged according to the commonly accepted order.






















In Part II, however, where the most common phonetic signs having compound values (as bab, gis) are given, this usual order has been observed, the principle of which, must now be thoroughly understood by the learner; viz.,

- 1) Signs beginning with a single or reduplicated horizontal, 1-9.
- 2) With a single horizontal, in the centre of the signs.
- 3) With a single horizontal, at the bottom of the sign, <sup>10-29.</sup>
- 4) With a single horizontal at the top of the sign, <sup>30-33.</sup>
- 5) With two horizontals, 36-75.
- 6) With three horizontals, 76-83.
- 7) With four or more horizontals, 84-85.
- 8) With <sup>4</sup> and <sup>1</sup>, 86-87.
- 9) With <sup>1</sup>, 88-92.
- 10) With <sup>4</sup> and <sup>1</sup>, 93-97.
- 11) With <sup>1</sup> and <sup>1</sup>, 98-102.
- 12) With <sup>1</sup>, 103-119.
- 13) With <sup>7</sup>, a single perpendicular, 120-121.
- 14) Square signs, 122-130.

15) With a perpendicular double at the bottom,

16) With two perpendiculars, <sup>131-135.</sup> 136-138.

As in Part I. the new signs are all specified by number to facilitate their speedy identification. No sign given in Part I. is numbered in Part II., as the student must thoroughly have mastered Part I. before proceeding with the following lessons.

The ideographic system of writing, as its name denotes, used a number of single signs to represent certain words, as  = i-lu 'god';  = a-me-lu 'man', etc. These signs could be supplemented by what are called phonetic complements, i.e., phonetic simple symbols, indicating usually a grammatical ending. Thus,    means that  = i-lu 'god' is plural as shown by , the sign of the plural. The plural of i-lu, however, the student already knows to be i-la-a-ni, the ending of which -ni =  was frequently written after the combination  , as in the above example. The whole combination   , therefore, is read i-la-a-ni. In the same way, we find  = i-mu 'day', written  ,   (gen.), etc., and  followed by the vowel  or  is always to be read šamû or šamê 'heavens.'



The most commonly recurrent ideograms are given in the following lessons.

At this point the student must familiarize himself thoroughly with the verbal paradigm of kašâdu D. Gr. pp. 8<sup>x</sup> - 9<sup>x</sup>. For one who has studied Hebrew, the mastering of this regular verb will be comparatively simple and may be done in a single lesson.






































The other paradigms of the weak verbs (pp. 10<sup>x</sup> - 31<sup>x</sup>) analogous to the similar verbs in Hebrew must then be read through at home, especial attention being paid to the verbs which are weak in the first consonant (pp. 12<sup>x</sup> - 16<sup>x</sup>) and to the verb *me-diaē* 7 and 7' (pp. 30<sup>x</sup> - 31<sup>x</sup>).

With even a very general idea of the Assyrian verbal system the learner may proceed with the following graded readings, in which he will master all the common compound phonetic values of the signs and a number of the more usual ideograms. It is of course not intended that each lesson should be completed in one recitation. The time devoted to these readings will depend largely on the aptitude of the student and his knowledge of Hebrew or Arabic grammar. The greatest care must be taken not to read more

at one time than can be easily assimilated.

## Sign-List II.

### Compound Phonetic Values.

1. 	run; dil; til (see I. 73).	20. 	pag(q); bag(k); see
2. 	hal.		I. 45. Id. before or
3. 	muq(k); (buk, puk).		after word = 'bird'.
4. 	kus(š); ruq(see I. 5).	21. 	nam(n); sim.
5. 	šun, šin; ruq(k, g).	22. 	mut(d).
6. 	bal, bul, (pal, pul).	23. 	rat(t, d).
7. 	búl (púl)	24. 	tal, dal (see I. 26).
8. 	tar(tar); kut, gud, šil, has (gug).	25. 	kab(p); gap; hup(b).
9. 	naq(k, g).	26. 	tim, dim.
10. 	šah, ših.	27. 	mun.
11. 	mah (mih).	28. 	šur, sur.
12. 	bab(pap); kur(qur).	29. 	suh.
13. 	kat(d).	30. 	kar(kan, gan).
14. 	šub(p); see I. 97.	31. 	tik(q).
15. 	bad(t, t); mid(t, t); til, tal, zig. See I. 38.	32. 	tur, tur, dur.
16. 	šir.	33. 	gur, kur.
17.  or 	kul, gul, zir.	34. 	šak(q); riš(s).
18. 	bar(par); maš(s).		Idesgr. qaggadu 'head'.
19. 	kun, gun.	35. 	dir, tir, tir.
		36. 	tab(p), tab, dab.

37.	tak(q, g); šum.	55.	šim, rik(q).
38.	nab(p).	56.	kib(p), qib(p).
39.	mul.	57.	tag(k); dak. Ideogr. <u>abnu</u> 'stone'.
40.	dup.	58.	kak, qaq(dá).
41.	kan, gan(kam).	59.	gal, sal; li'(see I. 8).
42.	tur, tur, dur. Ideogr. <u>māru</u> , <u>ap</u> <u>lu</u> 'son', <u>sihan</u> 'little'.	60.	mal.
43.	rab(p).	61.	dak(q, g); tak, par.
44.	šar, sar, šiv, hir	62.	had(t, t). See I. 12.
45.	se, šum(see I. 86), Ideogr. <u>madānu</u>	63.	šab(p), sap.
46.	gab(p), gab, kab; dah, tah, duk, tuh.	64.	sib(p).
47.	tah, dah.	65.	giš(see I. 11). Ideogr. for anything made of wood(see No. 129).
48.	bil, pail(see I. 53);	66.	mar.
49.	ram.	67.	duk, lut(t, d).
50.	gub-(p), kub(p), qup, gin, kin. (See I. 20.)	68.	kit, git, git, sah, sih, lil.
51.	tum, dum(ib).	69.	rit(d), šit(d), lak(q), mis(š, š), (kil).
52.	mit. See I. 21.	70.	šam(see I. 82).
53.	mil(see I. 22).	71.	lah, lih, luh; (rih).
54.	kaš(s), gaš(see I. 39).	72.	kal, rib, lab(p), (lib, p); dan, tan, tan.
		73.	ras.



74.	bit (t, d); pit; (é). Ideogr. <u>bitu</u> 'house', - <u>ekallu</u> 'temple'.	88.	sir, gid(t); qit (see [I. 42]).
75.	nir, ner.	89.	šud(t, t), sir.
76.	šiš(s), sis. Ideogr. <u>ahu</u> 'brother'. Follow ed by  = plural = <u>ahē</u> 'brothers'.	90.	sir, muš.
77.	zak (q).	91.	tir.
78.	kar, gar, gar.	92.	kar, gar.
79.	lil.	93.	liš(s).
80.	gal, gal. Ideogr. for <u>rabu</u> 'great'.	94.	tam, tam, par, pir, lah, lih, hiš(s, s). See I. 42.
81.	biš, piš, puš; kir, gin.	95.	tal, tam. See I. 43.
82.	nir.	96.	šab(p); zab; bir, pir, lah, lih. Ideogr. <u>ummanāti</u> 'troops'.
83.	bur, pur.	97.	lib in <u>lib-bu</u> 'heart'.
84.	gat (d). See I. 59. Ideogr. <u>gātu</u> 'hand'.	98.	zib(p); sip.
85.	lul; lib(p); lup, pah, nar.	99.	sun. Ideogr. = plur.
86.	gam, qam, gur.	100.	bir, pir.
87.	kur, mad(t); šad(t). lat, nat, kin, gin. Ideogr. for <u>matu</u> 'land' and when fol- lowed by a vowel-u or -i, -e for <u>šadū</u> , 'mountain'.	101.	har, hir, hur; mur, kin.
		102.	huš; ruš.
		103.	muk. Ideogr. for prep. <u>eli</u> 'upon, against'.
		104.	lit (t, d); rim.
		105.	kiš(s); qiš. Ideogr. = <u>Hišh</u> .

106.	gul, kul, gul, sun.	124.	bul, pul.
107.	nim. Ideogr. <u>Nim</u> <u>ma-ki</u> = <u>Clamr.</u>	125.	zuk(q); suk.
108.	lam.	126.	šib(p); sib(p). see I. 73.
109.	zur.	127.	mis, meš. Ideogr.
110.	ban, pan.		after nouns indicating the plural.
111.	kim, gim. Ideogr. for <u>kima</u> 'like.'	128.	dur, tuš. See I. 56.
112.	lim (see I. 25) Ideogr. = <u>abiktn</u>   'defeat'.	= <u>kakku</u> 'weapon'. (see II. 66).	
113.	hul.	129.	gin.
114.	tul. Ideogr. for <u>tilu</u> 'ruin, heap'.	130.	šik.
115.	din, tin.	131.	sal, šal; rak(q).
116.	dun; šul, sul.		Ideogr. <u>mimma</u> 'whatever, something'.
117.	pad (t, t); šuk.	132.	nin.
118.	man, niš.	133.	dam, tarn.
119.	sin, zin (bā). See I. 66.	134.	niq (k).
120.	diš, tiš, tiz (š). Ideogr. denoting masculine name.	135.	lum (hum); (kus, gum).
121.	lal (lā).	136.	tuk, tug.
122.	kil, gil, rim(n); hab(p); pir.	137.	lik(q); taš(s); das, tiz, tiš, tes. See I. 33.
123.	qar, sar.	138.	gug.

## Assyrian-English Glossary.

Note that in the following word-list, Arabic numerals standing alone refer to the pages of the preceding lessons and that small Roman numerals followed by Arabic numerals refer to the text of the last three lessons, the Arabic numerals indicating the numbered lines. Thus, 48 would mean page 48, but XV, 10 indicates the tenth line of the fifteenth lesson.

Note also that verbs final א<sub>3</sub> are indicated throughout by final ה.

### N

- א<sub>3</sub>אד *êdu* 'one', 11; *êdiš* 'alone', 39, 41.  
 א<sub>2</sub>אל *âlu* 'city', pl. *alâni*, 15.  
 אב *abu* 'father', pl. *abûti*, 8; *abišu* 'his father', (gen.), XIII, 14.  
 אבב *abâbu* 'shine, be pure', 35; prec. *libbîb* 'mny he shine'; adj. *ebbu* 'shining, pure'.  
 אבך *abiktu* 'defeat'; ideogr. ŠI—ŠI, 41.  
 אבכלל *abkallum* 'leader, governor', 33.  
 אבן *abnu* 'stone', 43.  
 אבר<sub>4</sub> *ebêru* 'cross over', 49; pret. *êbir*, XV, 6.  
 אגג *agâgu* 'be angry'; pret. *egugma*, XIV, 6. Noun: *uggatu* 'anger', 23.  
 אגם *agammu* 'marsh', 49; pl. *agamme*, XV, 6.  
 אד<sub>4</sub> *adi* prep. 'unto, as far as, together with', 38.  
 אדר *adâru* 'fear', 39; pret. *adur*, XII, 11.  
 אדש<sub>3</sub> *eššu* 'new', 23.  
 אזב<sub>4</sub> *ezêbu* 'leave, abandon', 39, 41.  
 אזז<sub>4</sub> *ezzu* 'strong, powerful', 22.  
 אזר<sub>4</sub> *ezêru* 'curse'; prec. pret. 1 p. *luzzurma*, XV, 10; *ezru* 'a curse', XV, 10.  
 אח *aḥu* 'brother', 15; *aḥatu* 'sister', 15.  
 אחז *aḥâzu* 'seize, grasp', 47; III, 1 *uṣaḥḥaz*, XIII, 16.  
 אטר<sub>4</sub> *eṭêru* 'spare, save', 41.  
 אין<sub>4</sub> *ênu* 'eye', 11.  
 איר *âru* 'reach, attain', 23, 39.  
 אכב *akû* 'cripple, feeble', 37.  
 אכל *akâlu* 'eat'; pret. *ekulma*, XV, 11.  
 אכל\* *ekallu* 'temple, palace', 42. Not a Semitic word, but from Sumerian *e-gal* 'big house'.



- אל *ilu* 'god', pl. *ilāni*, 11, 37.  
 אל *ul* 'not'; usual negative = Heb. לא.  
 אל\* *ultu* prep. 'from', 11.  
 אלה<sub>1</sub> *elū* 'go up, ascend', 48; pret. *eli*, XIV, 5. Adj. *elinū*, fem. *elinātu* 'upper', 38. Prep. *eli* 'against, over', 11.  
 אלק<sub>1</sub> *alāku* 'go', 37, 48; pret. 1 p. *allik*, XIV, 13; 3 p. *illik*, 19.  
 אלל *alālu* 'shine, be bright', 35; adj. *ellu*, fem. *ellitu* 'bright, pure', 23, 34.  
 אלל *alālu* 'hang' (trans.); pret. 1 p. *alul*, XIII, 15.  
 אם *ummu* 'mother', 15.  
 אם *emū* 'father-in-law'; *emētu* 'mother-in-law', 15.  
 אמל *amēlu* 'man'; pl. *amelūti*, 11.  
 אמך *ummanāti* 'troops', 41; XIII, 16.  
 אמק *emāqu* 'power', 44.  
 אמר *amāru* 'see'; pret. 1 p. *amur*, XII, 9.  
 אמר *tamirtu* 'circumference'; *ina tamirti* 'around', 41.  
 אמר *imēru* 'ass', 15.  
 אנ *ana* prep. 'unto': *ina* 'in, by', 11.  
 אנח *annū* 'this'; fem. *annītu*, 19; pl. *annātu* (*ti*), *annāti*, 20.  
 אנו *unātu* 'furniture, implements', 43; XII, 10.  
 אנך *anāku* pron. 1 p. 'I', 8.  
 אנך *anāku* 'lead' (metal), 34.  
 אנך *anīnu* 'we'; also: *anīni*, *nēnu*, *nīni*, 8.  
 אנט *enšu* 'weak', 22.  
 אסה *usāti* 'help, assistance', 37.  
 אסן *isinnu* 'feast', 50; *isinni*, XV, 11.  
 אפל *aplu* 'son', 23.  
 אפס *apsū* 'abyss, ocean', 33.  
 אפש *epēšu* 'do, make', 37; adj. *ipīšu* 'active, capable'.  
 אפר *apāru*: *apparāti* pl. of *apparu* 'marsh', 45; XV, 6.  
 אפר *epru* 'dust', 46.  
 אר *irtu* 'breast, front', 34.  
 ארב <sub>1</sub> *Urbi*; name of a tribe, 23.  
 ארב <sub>1</sub> *irba* 'four', 37.  
 ארה <sub>1</sub> *erīš* 'like an eagle', XII, 3 from *erū* 'eagle', 34.  
 ארה *urhu* 'road', 19; XII, 11; XV, 2.  
 ארם *aramme*, pl. 'siege instruments', 48; XIV, 12.  
 ארץ *iršitu* 'earth', 11.  
 ארר *arāru* 'curse'; *arratu* 'a curse', 23.  
 אש\* *ištu* prep. 'from', 11.  
 אש *išatu* 'fire', 34.  
 אשר *ašāru* 'care for, pay attention to'; pret. *ašur*, XII, 10.  
 אשר *ašru* 'place', 23, 39.  
 אשרד *ašāridu* 'leader', 38.  
 אשש *uššu* 'foundation', 11; XV, 8.  
 אשת *aššatu* 'wife, woman', 11, 23.  
 אשתן <sub>1</sub> *ištēn* 'one', XII, 8.  
 את *itti* 'with', 11.  
 אתה *atta* 'thou', fem. *atti*, 8; *attānu* 'ye', 8.  
 אתל *itlum* 'hero'; sometimes written *idlum*, 37.

## ב

- בֶּאֱבָב *bābu* 'gate', 23, 49; XV, 4.  
 בֶּלִיָּם *bēlum* 'lord', 23, 44; XII, 12; *bēlūt*, constr. of *bēltu* 'lady', 50; XV, 7.  
 בִּרְתִּי *bārtu* 'well', 49; XV, 6.  
 בֵּית *bitu* 'house', 11, 34, 43. *Bītdûrani* 'fortifications', 44.  
 בִּמְדָה *bamâte(tî)* 'high-places, heights', 15.  
 בְּנָה *banû* 'build, beget'; noun: *nabnîtu* 'offspring', XIV, 3.  
 בָּרַק *barâqu* 'lighten', 38.  
 בָּשָׂה *bašû* 'be, exist', 11; *bušu* 'property', 43.

## ג

- גַּב *gabbu* 'all', XIV, 7.  
 גִּמְלָה *gitmahum* 'perfect', 38.  
 גִּמְרָה *gimru* 'entirety', constr. *gimîr*, 19; XII, 5.  
 גָּרָר *garâru* 'run'; *girru* 'campaign', 40.  
 גִּשְׁרָה *gašru* 'mighty', 22.

## ד

- דָּגַל *dagâlu* 'look'; pret. *adgul*, XII, 8; *idgul*, 19.  
 דָּדַם *dadmu* 'dwelling'; pl. *dadme*, 23.  
 דָּוָךְ *dâku* 'slay, kill'; pret. *adûk*, XIII, 16; *madâktu* 'fortification'.  
 דִּמְאָה *dimâti* 'posts, stakes', XII, 15; pl. of *dîmtu*.  
 דִּמְקָה *damâqu* 'be favourable to', 34; adj. *damqu* 'favourable, gracious', 37.  
 דָּנָן *danânu* 'be powerful'; adj. *dannu* 'powerful', 15, 37; fem. *dannati*, 15. Noun: *dunnu* 'power, strength', XV, 8.  
 דִּפְקָה *duppu* 'clay tablet', XIV, 11.

## ה

- וּ *u* 'and', 11.  
 וָבַל *abâlu* 'carry, bring'; nouns: *muttabilâtu* I, 2 parte. 'portable things'; *biltu* 'tribute', 49; XV, 5.  
 וָאֵשׁ *ašû* 'go out'; noun: *šîtu* 'rising of the sun', 39.  
 וָרָה *arû* 'bring'; *uraššu*. XIV, 4 = *urâ* + *šu*.  
 וָרַךְ *arkû* 'after', XII, 8.  
 וָשָׁב *ašâbu* 'dwell' 38; noun: *šubtu* 'dwelling', XIV, 2; with suffix *šubatsun*, XIII, 14.

## ז

- זָכַר *zikaru* 'hero, male', 11.  
 זִמְנָן *zamânu* 'enemy', 38.  
 זָקָה *zaqâpu* 'set up'; *azqup*, XIV, 13.  
 זָקַת *zaqâtû* 'be sharp'; *zaqtu*, pl. *zaqtûti* 'sharp', XIV, 7. Noun: *zuqtu* 'sharp peak', XIV, 5.  
 זֶרַע *zêru*: constr. *zêr* 'seed', XIII, 14.

## ה

- הרה *hadîš* 'joyfully', 43.  
 הוז *taḥazu* 'battle', 39, 42; XII, 10. *Maḥazu* 'city', XII, 2.  
 חטט *hattu* 'sceptre', XV, 1.  
 חל *ḥullanu* 'garment', XV, 9.  
 חרץ *ḥurāšu* 'gold', 34, 43.  
 חחה *tahtû* 'defeat'; *tahtâšunu*, XIV, 8.

## ט

- טא<sub>4</sub> *têmu* 'counsel, wisdom, taste', XV, 1.  
 טוב *tābu*, fem. *tābtu* 'good', 15.  
 טוד *tādu* 'road', 19.  
 טיט *tiṭu* 'clay, mud', 23.  
 טטל *tiṭallu* 'torch'; *tiṭalliš*, 'like a torch', XIV, 3.

## י

- יאה *iāti* 'me', 13.  
 יד *idu* 'hand', 23; *idā-ia* 'my hends', (dual), XII, 13.  
 יקר *aqartu*, fem. 'precious', 43.  
 ישר *mišaru* 'righteousness', 37.

## ך

- ך *kāša* 'thee'; *kāši*, 13; *kāšunu* 'you', 13.  
 כבס *kabāsu* 'tread', III, 1, partic. constr.; *šukbus* 'hostile advance', XIV, 12.  
 כבר *kibrāti* 'regions', 37.  
 כבה *kabittu* 'heart, liver', XIV, 6.  
 כדר *kadre* 'gifts, tribute', 47; XIII, 16.  
 כול *kālu* 'all', 38; *kālīšunu* 'all of them', XIV, 4.  
 כון *kānu* 'establish', 49; pret. *ukîn*, XV, 5. Noun: *kittu* 'righteousness', 37.  
 כר *kîma* 'like, like to', 11.  
 כך *kakku* 'weapon', 38.  
 כככן *kalbannāti* 'axes', 48; XIV, 12.  
 כנש *kanāšu* 'bow down', 39.  
 כסף *kaspu* 'silver', 43.  
 כצח *kuṣṣû* 'cold', XII, 11.  
 כרם *karmu* 'ploughed field', XV, 3.  
 כרן *kurunnu* 'wine', XV, 11.  
 כרש *kirāšu* 'camp'; with suffix *kirassu*, 41.  
 כשד *kašādu* 'conquer'; pret. 1 p. *akšud*, 19, XIV, 9, 12, 44; *ikšudâ*, 3 pl. fem., 42.  
 כשש *kiššāti* 'hosts', 37.



ל

- לא *lā* 'not', 11.  
 לאֲכַל *partc. lā, ʔ* 'swallow up, devour', 38.  
 לב *libbu* 'heart'; *libbi*, XIV, 6.  
 לבר *labîru* 'old, ancient', 23.  
 לבש *labâšu* 'be clothed'; II, 1 *ulabbiš*, XV, 9.  
 לו *lû* 'verily', 11. Strengthening and precative particle.  
 לוש *lišānu* 'tongue, language', 15.  
 ללר *lallarum* 'honey', XV, 11.  
 למא *lamû* 'surround'; pret. 1 p. *almê*, XVI, 12. Noun: *limêtu* 'boundary, border', 44.  
 למן *limnu* 'evil', 34; XV, 10.  
 לקֶם *liqû* 'take'; pret. *alqâ*, XII, 3.

מ

- מֶאֱרָא *mâru* 'son', 33.  
 מאם *mimma* 'whatever, something', 34, 43.  
 מאת *mātu* 'land', 15. Probably not a Semitic word, but from Sumerian *mada*.  
 מגר *magâru* 'favour', 38; *migru*, constr. *migr* 'favourite', 37.  
 מות *mātu* 'die'; I, 2. *imtût*, XV, 2.  
 מחץ *maḥāšu* 'smash, smite'; pret. with suffix: *amḥaššu* 'I smote him'. Noun: *mundaḥšu* 'warrior', for *mumtaḥiḥšu*.  
 מחר *maḥru* 'first', 40; *tamḥâru* 'battle', 41.  
 מכר *namkuru* 'property', 43.  
 מלא *malû* 'be full'; *mala* 'as many as', 11.  
 מלך *malâku* 'rule, counsel'; *mâliku*, pl. *malke*, *malkânî* 'prince'; *malkatu*, pl. *malkâti* 'princess', 15; *milku* 'counsel, advice' XV, 1.  
 מן *mannu* 'who?'; *minâ* 'what?', 20.  
 מנה *manû* 'count, reckon'; pret. *amnû*, 43.  
 מקת *maqātu* 'fall'; pret. *amqut*, 49.  
 מש *mušu* 'night', 34.  
 משר *mašâru* 'leave, abandon'; II, 1, *umaššîr* 'he left', XIV, 2.  
 משר *mešrîti* 'limbs', 34(?).

נ

- נבא *nabû* 'speak, utter', 34; *niû* 'number', 45.  
 נבל *nabâlu* 'destroy'; pret. *abul*, XII, 4.  
 נגץ *nigîššu* 'gorge', 39.  
 נדה *nadû* 'set, place, lay'; pret. *addi*, XV, 8.  
 נדן *nadânu* 'give'; pret. *iddin*, 15; pres. 3 pl. *inamdînû-ma*, XIV, 2.  
 Noun: *mandatu* 'tribute, gift', XV, 5.  
 נור *nûru* 'light', 34.  
 נזז *nazâzu* 'stand'; pret. 3 p. fem. *tazziz-ma*, XII, 13; 1 p. *azzaz*, 19.  
 ניאתי *nîati* 'us', 13.  
 ניר *nîru* 'yoke', XII, 9.  
 ניר *nêru* 'a ner' = 600.

- נכס *nekšu* 'breach in a wall', XIV, 12.  
 נכר *nakâru* 'change, hostile'; II, 1, *unakkir*, XIII, 16; XV, 12.  
 Noun: *nâkiru* 'enemy', XIV, 7; XV, 10.  
 נמר *namâru* 'shine', 35.  
 נסה *nasâhu* 'tear away'; pret. *assuh*, XIV, 3.  
 נפש *napištu* 'life', 41.  
 נצר *našâru* 'keep', 37. Noun: *niširtu* 'treasure', 43.  
 נקר *naqâru* 'tear down, destroy'; pret. 1 p. *aqur*, XII, 4.  
 נשא *našâ* 'lift up'; pret. 1 p. *aššî*, XV, 7; III, 1, *ušaššî* with fem.  
 suffix, XIV, 5; partic. *nâš*, XV, 1.  
 נשק *našâqu* 'kiss'; II, 1. *unaššiq*, XIV, 10.

## ס

- סדך *sud'innu* 'a sort of bird', 39.  
 סהף *saḥâpu* 'overthrow'; pret. *išhup*, XIV, 9.  
 סחר *saḥâru* 'surround', 37; *ina siḥirti*: prep. 'around', XIII, 5.  
 סיס *sîsu* 'horse', 42; XII, 9.  
 סכה *sakâpu* 'overthrow'; pret. *askup*, 19; *iškap*, XII, 12.  
 סמך *samnu*, ordinal: 'eighth', 11.  
 ספך *sapânu* 'sweep away, overthrow'; *aspun*, XII, 5.  
 ספף *sippu* 'threshold', 49; XV, 4.  
 ספר *supûru* 'enclosure', 22.  
 סת *sittu*, pl. *sittûti* 'rest, remainder', 23.

## ץ

- פגר *pagru* 'corpse'; *pagriš* 'like a corpse', XIII, 15.  
 פר *pû*, gen. *pî* 'mouth', 22.  
 פוט *pâtu* 'limit', XII, 5; *pât gimri* 'entirety'.  
 פטר *paṭâru* 'split'; Noun: *paṭru* 'dagger', 23.  
 פלה *palâhu* 'fear'; *pulhu*, XIV, 9; *puluhtu* 'fear', XII, 12.  
 פלש *pilšu*, pl. *pilšû(e)* 'hole, mine', 48; XIV, 12.  
 פקר *piqittu* 'order, muster', XII, 9.  
 פר *paru* 'mule', 42.  
 פרך *parakku* 'royal chamber, shrine', 38.  
 פרש *parâšu* 'flee', 39; IV, 1, pret. *ippariš* XIV, 2.  
 פרשד *paršâdu* 'flee', 41. Quadriliteral from פרש.  
 פתג *pitû* 'open'; pret. *aptê-ma*, 43.

## ץ

- צבא *šâbu* 'warrior', 41.  
 צבב *šumbu* 'cart'; pl. *šumbe*, 42.  
 צבה *šabâtu* 'seize'; pret. 1 p. *ašbat*, XIII, 11.  
 צהר *šihru* 'little, small', 22, 44.  
 ציר *šîru*, constr. *šîr* 'against', XV, 5.  
 צלם *šalmu* 'image'; constr. *šalam*, 19; XIV, 12; XV, 9.

- צלם *šalmu* 'black'; fem. pl. constr. *šalṁāt*: *šalmāt qaqqadi* 'the black headed ones', i. e., the Babylonians, 39.  
 צמר *šimittu* 'span, team', XII, 9.  
 צצה *šušū* 'marsh', 19.  
 צרה *šarāḥu* 'cry out'; I, 2. *iššariḥ*, XII, 6; XIV, 6.  
 צרף *šarpu* 'refined silver', 34.

## P

- קאה *qātu* 'hand', 19; dual *qātā*, 42.  
 קבל *qablu* 'midst; combat', 41.  
 קיש *qištu* 'gift', 23.  
 קשר *qišru* 'strength, power'; constr. *qišir*, XV, 8.  
 קקר *qaqqadū* 'head', 39.  
 קקק *qaqqāru* 'territory, ground', XV, 8.  
 קרב *qirbu* 'midst', 35; constr. *qirib*, 42; *qitrubu* 'battle, attack', 42.  
 קרר *qarradu* 'warrior', 33; *qurādu* 'warrior', 15.  
 קשת *qaštu* 'bow'; *qašātsumu* 'their bows', XII, 13. Pl. is *qašāti*.

## ר

- ר<sub>4</sub> *rêum* 'shepherd', 37.  
 ר<sub>8</sub> *rāmu* 'love', 37.  
 ראש *rēšu* 'head', 15, 23.  
 רבה *rabū* 'be big, large'; III, 1. *ušarbā*, 38. Adj. *rabū*, fem. *rabītu*, pl. *rabāti*, *rabāti* 'big, large', 22, 37.  
 רכב *rakābu* 'ride, mount'; noun: *narkabtu*, constr. *narkabat*; pl. *narkabāti*, XIV, 5.  
 רצה *rašū* 'help, aid'; pl. partic. *riṣē* 'allies', 41.  
 רשה *rašū* 'possess'; used particularly of mental qualities; partic. seen in *rāš fēmi* 'possessor of counsel, understanding', XV, 1.

## ש

- ש *šā*: rel. pron. 'who'; prep. 'of', 11, 19.  
 שאל *ša'ālu* 'ask'; pret. 1 p. *ašāl*, XV, 7.  
 ש<sub>8</sub> *šēru* 'morning', 15.  
 שבר *šabāru* 'break'; pret. 3 p. fem. *tašbir*, XII, 13.  
 שדר *šadū* 'mountain', 23.  
 שו *šū* 'he; that one', 8. *Ši* 'she', 8. *Šunu*, *šina* 'they' (masc. and fem.). *Šāšu*, fem. *šāši*, 8, 13; *šuatū*, fem. *šiatī*, pl. *šuatunu*, fem. *šiatina*, 19; also *šatunu*, masc. pl. demonstrative pronoun = 'that one, those ones'.  
 שטר *šaṭāru* 'write'; III, 1. *ušaštir-ma*, XIV, 11.  
 שים *šāmu* 'set, fix, establish'; *šimtu* 'fate, destiny', 34; XV, 2.  
 שיק *šēpu* 'foot', 48; *šēpi-ia* 'my feet', XIV, 5.  
 שכן *šakānu* 'set, establish', 34; pret. *aškun*, XIV, 8; I, 1.  
     *aštakan*, 41.  
 שלג *šalgu* 'snow', XII, 11.



- שָׁלַל *šalālu* 'take as booty'; pret. *ašlula*, 44. Noun: *šallatu* 'booty';  
*šallatiš* 'as booty', 43; *šallasunu* = *šallat-šunu* 'their  
 booty', 44.  
 שָׁלַם *šalāmu* 'set' (of the sun), 38. Noun: *šulmu* 'peace, greeting',  
 19, 50; XV, 7.  
 שֵׁם *šumu* 'name', 34, 43; pl. *šume*, XIV, 11; constr. sing. *šum*,  
 XIII, 16.  
 שָׁמַיָּה *šamû* 'heaven'; pl. *šamê*, 35.  
 שְׁנֵה *šinâ* 'two', XII, 8.  
 שָׁנָן *šanānu* 'rival, vie with', 38.  
 שָׁפַל *šaplu*, fem. *šaplîtu* 'low', 39.  
 שִׁפְץ *šipsu* 'might, power', 39.  
 שִׁפְרָה *šipru* 'message'; constr. *šipir*, 19.  
 שָׂרָר *šarru*, pl. *šarrâni* 'king', 15; *šarrātu* 'kingdom, royalty', 38.  
 שָׂרַף *šarāpu* 'burn'; pret. 1 p. *ašrup*, XII, 4.  
 שָׂרַק *šarāqu* 'give'; pret. 1 p. *ašruq*, XIII, 16.  
 שָׂקָה *šaqu* 'high', 23.  
 שָׂתָה *šattu* 'year', 49; *šattišam* 'annually', XV, 5.

# ת

- תַּמְתָּם *tāmtu(m)* 'sea', 38, 39; gen. *tāmtim*, XIV, 2.  
 תָּוַר *tāru* 'turn, return', 34; III, 1. *utir*, XV, 3.  
 תִּכְכָּתִי *tikkāti* 'ropes', XIV, 5.  
 תִּכְלָה *tukultu*, constr. *tuklat* 'trust, confidence', XIV, 9.  
 תִּלָּה *tilu* 'hill, mound', XV, 3.  
 תָּלַם *talāmu* 'give, present', 38.  
 תָּפַח *tappu* 'companion', 34; *tappûtu* 'companionship', 37. This  
 is probably from Sumerian *tab* 'two' and is consequently  
 non-Semitic.

## CORRIGENDA TO THE LESSONS

Page 33. In Lesson X, line 2, the RA-sign should have an extra perpendicular wedge.

Page 35. Vocabulary, line 10, for "good," read "god."

Page 45. In Lesson XIII, line 13, the sign BIR should be numbered 100 and not 102.

Page 48. Vocabulary, line 13, read זקה for סקף.

Page 49. Vocabulary, line 3, read תור for אחו.

## CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA TO THE GLOSSARY, pp. 51-58

In the Glossary, all roots referred from the Vocabulary of Lesson XIII, lines 2-13, incl., should have the reference XIII, instead of XII.

ארח Add *arhu* 'month,' XIII, 11; *urruhiš* 'quickly,' XV, 2.

אכל<sub>3</sub> Add *eklitu* 'darkness,' X, 4.

ארה<sub>2</sub> Add *erā* 'bronze,' X, 6.

באל<sub>4</sub> Add *bēlātu* 'dominion,' XV, 7.

בלל Add participle *muballil* 'fusing,' X, 6.

ככת Read XIII, 6; XIV, 6.

כשר Read 19, 44; XIV, 9, 12.

לבא Add *labbiš* 'like a lion,' XIII, 6.

לומ For XVI, 12, read XIV, 12.

לרם Add *melammu* 'splendor,' XIV, 9.

ללמל Add *mulmullu* 'javelin,' XIV, 7.

מקת Add *imqut*, XV, 4.

נר Add *annadirma* 'I raged,' IV, 1; XIII, 6.

סחר For XIII, 5, read XIII, 15.

פנר Omit *pagriš* 'like a corpse,' XIII, 15.

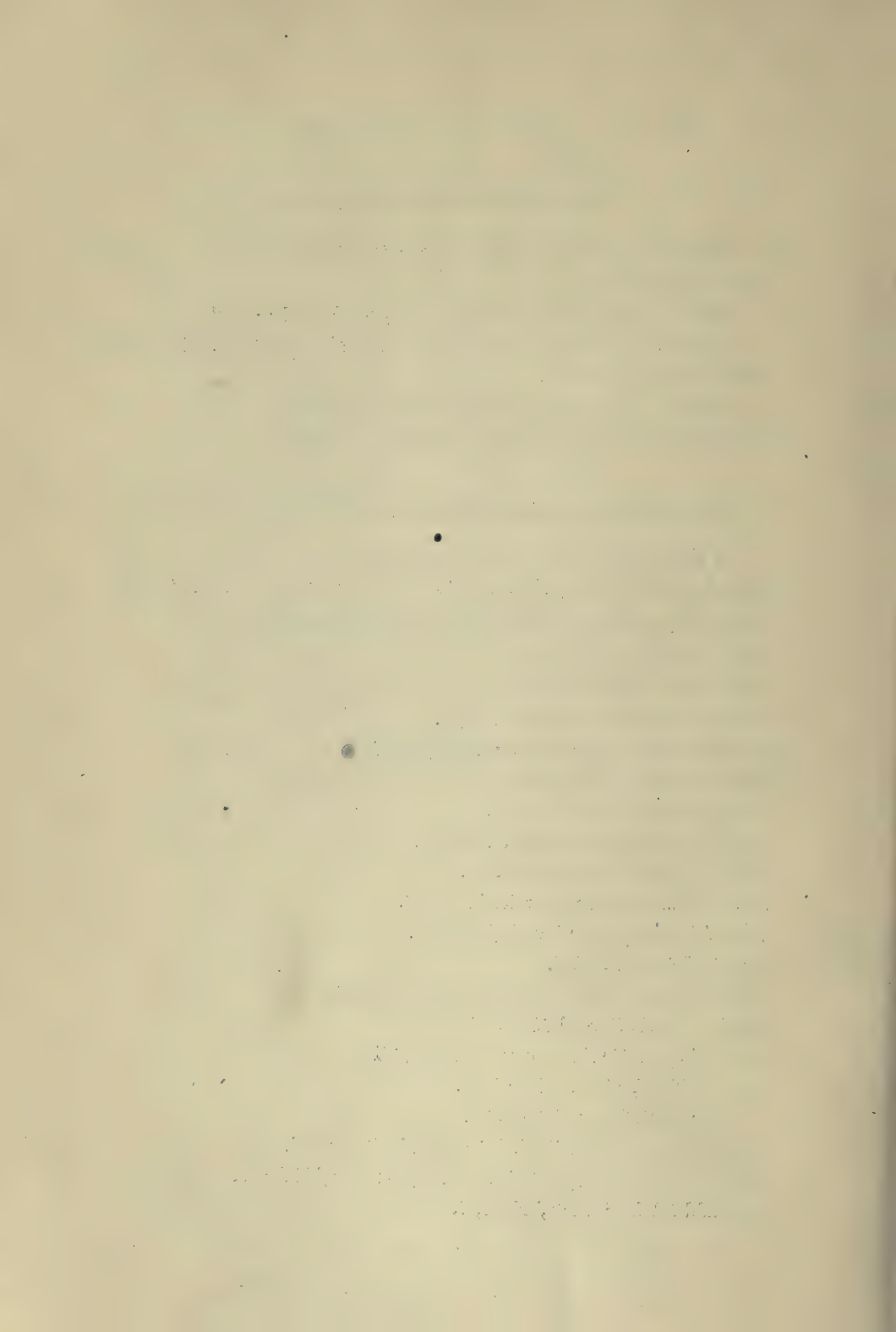
צכת For XIII, 11, read XIII, 14.

צלם For XIV, 12, read XIV, 13.

שכן Add pret. *aškun*, XIV, 1, 8; Ifteal *aštakan*, 41.

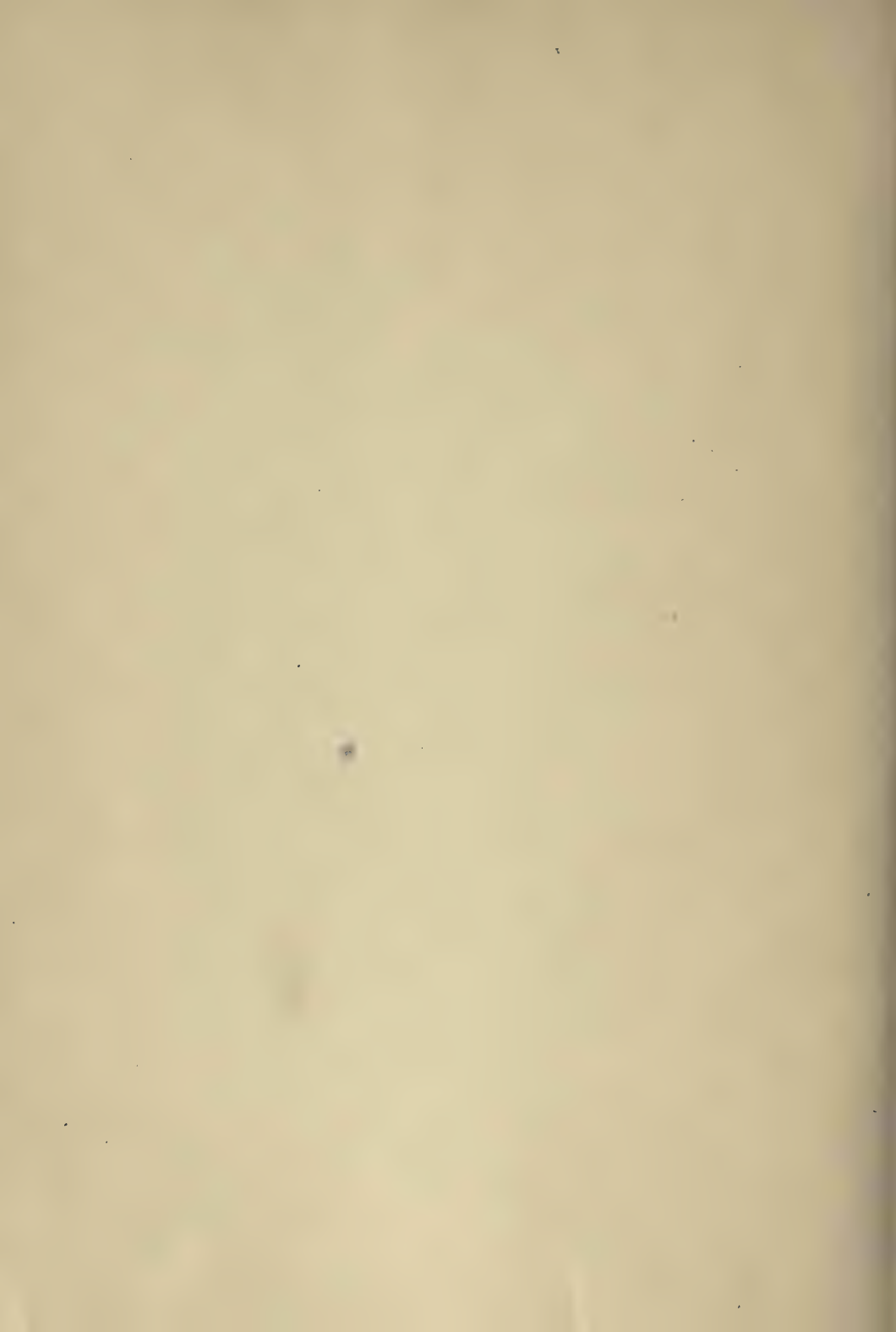
שפר Add Ifteal *ištapparūnimma* 'they sent me,' XIII, 7.

תכל Add *takiltu* 'oracle,' XIII, 7.



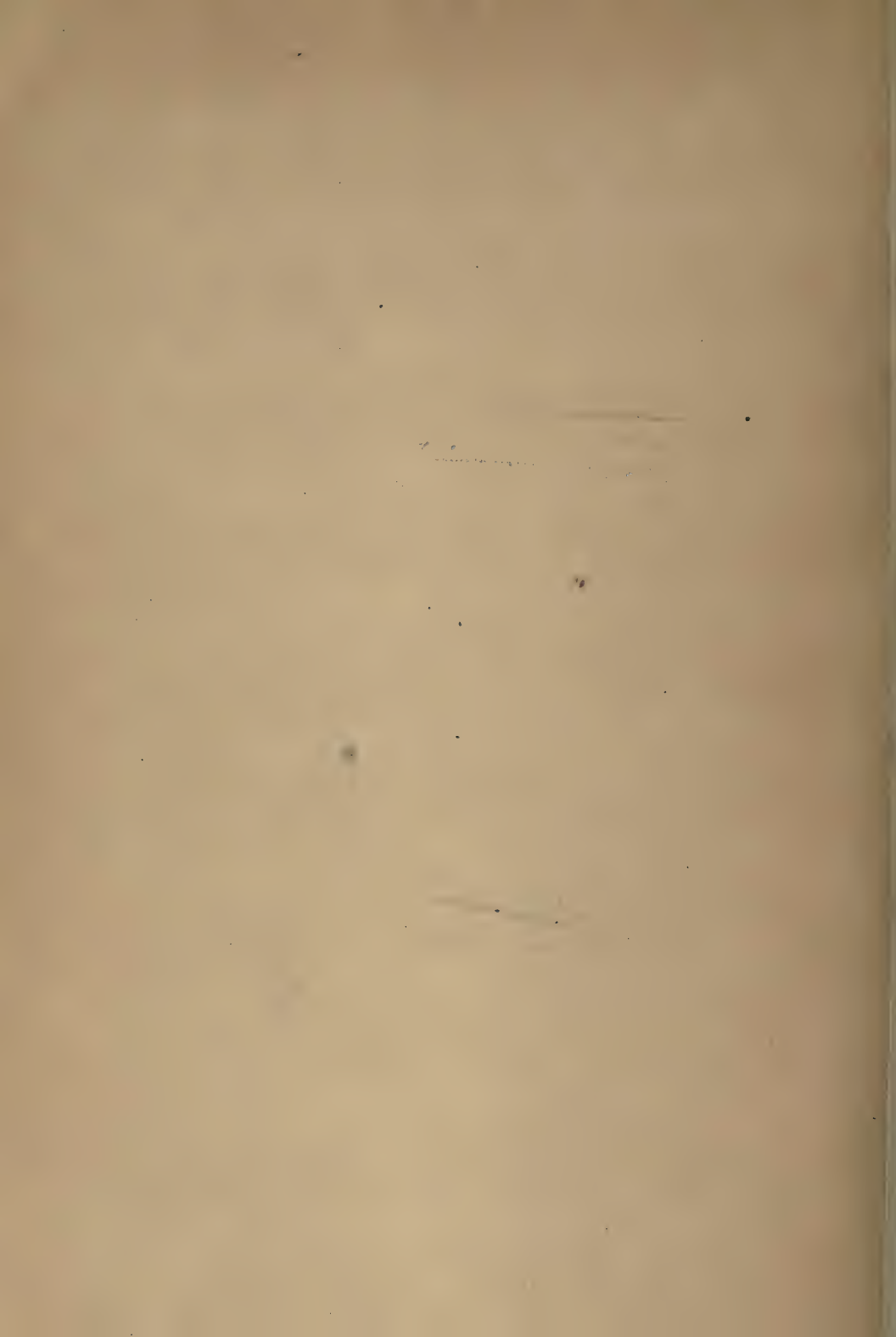


















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